

UNION MEN ARE FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Jury Convicts All But Two in Dynamite Cases.

GREAT VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

On Monday Judge Anderson Will Pronounce Sentence on Thirty-Eight Convicted Men—Now Face Prison as Result of Campaign of Violence Against Open Shop.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Indianapolis, Ind., December 28.—Arraigned October 1 on indictments charging them with conspiracy to transport dynamite, nitroglycerin and other explosives on railroad trains in violation of the United States laws, pleading not guilty and entering on trial, in which more than twenty violations of the law were proved, and 106 explosions shown to have resulted from such conspiracy, the jury today returned a verdict finding thirty-eight members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers guilty as charged in the indictments.

Judge Anderson fixed Monday morning at 10 o'clock as the time when he would take up the question of fixing the punishment for those convicted.

Two of the men found guilty are vice-presidents of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. There are Frank M. Ryan, second vice-president, and Ole A. Trelim, a cement worker, who is the third vice-president of that department.

Included in the verdict are men from every section of the United States. From Massachusetts, from California, from Louisiana, from the Canadian border and from many cities scattered within these bounds, came the men against whom the government in its prosecution had won an overwhelming victory.

Only two out of all.

Only two international officers of the association are out of jail. They are Messrs. McGilroy and Ed Lewis, board members. Both McGilroy and Lewis were elected board members at the Milwaukee convention in September, 1911, after the arrest of Henry W. Naman. They succeeded Henry W. Naman, of Pittsburgh, and now of Indianapolis, and Eugene A. Clancy, of San Francisco.

By the irony of fate, the man who now becomes the leader of the union, McGilroy, is a man whom J. J. McNamara "had it in for." McNamara was an anti-administration man and had sought the secretary-treasuryship at a time when J. J. McNamara was holding it.

No international convention of the iron workers was held in September, 1912, owing to the proximity of that date to the beginning of the trial. It was announced that the convention would be held at a later date, by order of the executive board. Thus it is for McGilroy and Lewis to act.

Whether the government officers had received an intimation of what the verdict was to be is not known, but they took precautions that showed early in the morning that they expected convictions of practically all the defendants, for they had number of forty, and for each of the defendants. They were admitted to the courtroom in advance of the crowd and were seated back of the double row of defendants that extended half-way across the room. They were instructed to act promptly if a verdict of guilty was returned, and if there was any demonstration on the part of any defendant to take him into custody quickly and see first that he was deprived of weapons if he had any.

Daniel Buckley, financial secretary of a Davenport, Iowa, local for the past three years, and Herman Seifert, who acted as business agent of a Milwaukee local for three months, were declared not guilty by the jury and were discharged by the court.

An indictment for conspiracy was drawn against fifty-four men, but when the evidence for the government was concluded several were discharged on motions of lawyers for the defense, and one was discharged by the court when all the evidence was taken and just before the jury retired. These discharges reduced the number of defendants to forty, and of these thirty-eight were found guilty.

Likely to Be Severe.

The duty of fixing the penalties devolved upon Judge Anderson. As the defendants were found guilty on all the counts of the indictment, or of each separate offense of carrying dynamite, or of other explosives on railroad trains, and to that extent the extreme penalty would be thirty-nine years in prison and a fine aggregating \$68,000. The highest penalty that the court can impose under the law is one year in prison and a fine of \$100. As Judge Anderson had been greatly impressed by the evidence there is little doubt that in the cases of the administrative officers and the members of the executive board, the penalties will be severe.

The jury had been out since 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and not a word had been received from it. There was no request for further instructions, and the attorneys on both sides were getting a little nervous, though the government counsel expressed confidence that a majority of them would be found guilty.

The hope of the defense lay in disagreement, and the longer the jury was out the more probable such an outcome seemed to be. The defendants, up to the assembling of court this morning, did not appear to be

TRAVELING MEN BOOST RICHMOND

Five Hundred Are Guests of Chamber of Commerce.

SPEAKERS TELL OF CITY'S SUPREMACY

Greater Richmond Keynote of Ringing Addresses by Wide-Awake Men, Who Are Making This Section a Powerful Business Centre.

To the men mainly responsible for the \$200,000,000 of sales credited to Richmond during 1912, the Chamber of Commerce tendered an elaborate dinner at the Jefferson Hotel last night. More than 500 traveling salesmen, representing Richmond jobbing houses, were present. Co-operation in the building of Richmond between the advance agents out on the road, and those at home were discussed in a half dozen after-dinner speeches interspersed by music and songs and scenes of genuine enthusiasm and affection for Richmond on the part of the men who go out from this section to scour the earth for trade. Mayor Ahlside told of what the city of Richmond was attempting to do in providing home conditions for the traveling man's family; trade promoters told of the increasing volume of Richmond's business; large manufacturers told the drummers of Richmond-made goods sold round the world, and of the points on which Richmond might hold up its head with any city, big or little, and the knights of the grip came back with some practical suggestions as to how Richmond's name might be writ larger on the commercial map of the world.

Booster Songs Heard.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. Russell Cecil, D. D., and the Jefferson did its best with the good things of the season, while the orchestra caught the spirit of the occasion and accompanied in the singing of the booster songs. President Carrington, of the Chamber of Commerce, told the drummers they were good fellows, and they evidently believed him, for they cheered to the echo.

Business Manager Dabney, pursued the theme by the Western Union boys' read alleged telegrams from Thomas F. Ryan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and others. Mr. Morgan being quoted as preferring to lend money in Richmond at 6 per cent than in New York at 12. The President and ex-President agreed that Woodrow Wilson was a great man, but that he would have been greater had he been born in Richmond.

Briefly, Mr. Carrington told of what the chamber was doing to secure two new railway lines for Richmond, to better conditions for traveling men, and to entertain the great T. P. A. convention which comes here next summer.

Astute Speaks to Drummers.

Mayor Ahlside counted it a privilege to take part in doing honor to the men who have done and are doing so much for Richmond in a commercial way. The year 1912 had been the city's most prosperous year, and he considered it most appropriate that such a tribute should be extended by the city's chief commercial organization to those who had so largely contributed to that success. The Mayor continued:

"The traveling man, considered as a citizen, differs from other citizens, principally in the fact that he is away from home so much, but this difference is one of great importance, both to him as an individual, and to his fellow citizens, because in traveling and selling goods he is advancing our material prosperity, and advertising abroad Richmond as a trading market, and he gains by traveling an enormous knowledge by actual inspection of what is going on in other places, and if he will, he can be of great benefit to his home city by informing its authorities of what he has learned and aiding in the adoption of what is adaptable to our own conditions."

What City Must Do.

The city owes him something of a twofold character. It owes him the duty to adopt and put into operation those measures calculated to advance its material prosperity, in which, as a citizen, he will share, such as the new bridges, the new wharves, the opening of new streets to relieve congested conditions, the tunneling of Broad Street to open up the Shockoe valley to manufacturing and jobbing houses. The city also owes him the duty to make his life a better place for his family to live in while he is away, and for him to come back to from his trips.

"It should provide the best schools, libraries and recreation facilities for his children. It should give him good streets and clean streets and safe streets. It should provide for proper protection of health and make him feel, however far away he is, that he is loved and home-sick for his fall duty by them, and furnishing him a good, safe and safe place to live in."

"We are told that we must work for 200,000 of population in 1920. I had rather provide the best place for people to live in with a population of 125,000 than with much less and that would add to their comfort and safety."

"Never lose your pride in Richmond. First and last, she is your home town. Love her all you can, and when you see where improvements are needed, do what your boss would do under similar conditions—give us the benefit of your knowledge and advice, and let us try to make it a city worthy of

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REUNITED NATION IS WILSON'S HOPE

Pleads for Final Obliteration of Sectional Feeling.

HE TALKS OF HIS FUTURE COURSE

President-Elect Holds Out Appeal to Business Men That Service to Nation Means Giving Full Value for Value Received—Addresses Immense Crowd.

Staunton, Va., December 28.—President-Elect Woodrow Wilson, by birth a Virginian, but by adoption a son of New Jersey, proclaimed to-day the hope that his administration might mean the final obliteration of everything that may have in the past divided the North and the South.

"I suggest an added significance to the occasion," said Governor Wilson in presenting the greetings of New Jersey to Virginia, "because it is a son of the South who brings the greetings of the North."

Standing on the porch of Mary Baldwin Seminary, in the chapel of which he was baptized, the President-elect spoke to a great crowd gathered from far and wide on the occasion of his return to his native town on the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birthday. But while Mr. Wilson spoke with feeling of his hopes for a spirit of reunion that would recognize "neither region nor section, nor North, nor South," he talked significantly of his future course in politics with particular relation to the conduct of business.

The presidency, the Governor said, he regarded "as an office in which a man must put on his war paint," but he added that his vision was such that he "did not mind marring it, for a man can keep his manners and still fight."

A great many men who have taken the narrow view of legislation for sectional advantage would have to be mastered, the Governor pointed out, in order "that they may be the instruments of justice and mercy."

Appeal to Business Men.

To the business men of the country, he held out also the appeal that service to the nation meant giving full value for value received, and remarked that in past decades too much of the fortune-making had "consisted of getting something for nothing." The Governor said he had no quarrel with the free exercise of brains in business, but he objected to brains that established "an artificial isolation," or monopoly, into which no competition could enter.

The President-elect spoke out of doors. He intended to talk for only a few minutes, but his voice came back to him in such strong tones that his speech lasted thirty-five minutes. He had not proceeded far with it, however, when Mrs. Wilson, who stood behind him, cautioned audibly: "Put on your hat." Voices in the crowd interrupted, too, with the remark: "Put on your hat, Governor." The President-elect smiled as he covered his head in the cold air, and remarked: "I thank you for the suggestion. That was a suggestion from in front and a command from behind." The crowd laughed and applauded.

"I cannot forget this happy moment," continued the Governor, "the confidence that has been reposed in me and the privilege of service that has been accorded me by the great State of New Jersey, and I want to give myself the pleasure of bringing to the great State of Virginia the greetings of the great State of New Jersey, and I believe that in doing this I would feel that I am doing the duty of a citizen of the United States, and that the people of the United States means the final obliteration of everything that may have divided the great sections of this country."

A great Northern State did not hesitate to put the executive responsibility of the Commonwealth in the hands of a Southerner and the United States has not hesitated to put in the place of chief executive in the country, a native of Virginia. I would feel indeed happy if I should be permitted to deem myself in some degree the instrument in drawing together the hearts of all men in the United States for the service of a nation which knows neither religion nor section, nor North, nor South."

Grows Reminiscent.

The President-elect here spoke reminiscently of his visits to Staunton in his youth, told of how he courted young girls at the seminary and picked flowers in a garden nearby. Miss Janet Woods, a girl of twelve years when Woodrow Wilson was but fourteen, was his playmate at that time. To-day she stood a few feet away, listening to his speech.

The Governor soon returned from recollections, however, to a discourse on electricity in interpreting the institutions set up by the fathers of the

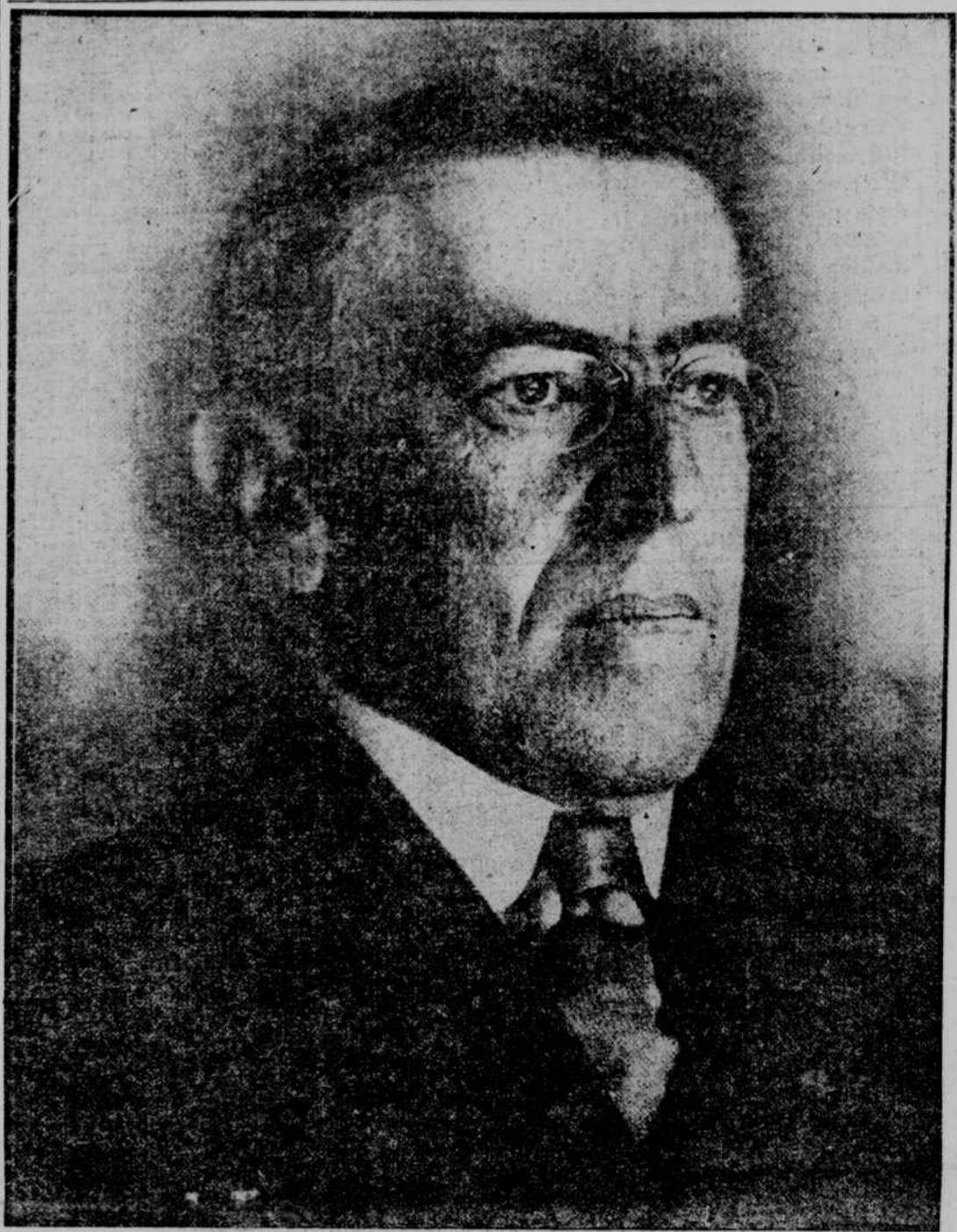
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HIS APPOINTMENT ONLY TEMPORARY

Examination Will Serve Pending Examination for Whole Commission

Washington, December 28.—The Civil Service Commission to-day announced that the recent appointment of J. D. Ezgleston, former Superintendent of Education of Virginia, as chief of field service in rural education of the United States Bureau of Education, was made only temporarily, pending a competitive examination, for which applications will be received by the commission until January 3.

STAUNTON REJOICES IN HOME-COMING OF ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED SON



PRESIDENT-ELECT WOODROW WILSON.

WILSON REFERS TO FAILURE OF VIRGINIA TO SUPPORT HIM

FATAL EXPLOSION IN S. A. L. SHOPS

Three White Men and Six Negroes Killed in Accident at Hamlet.

Wilmington, N. C., December 28.—Nine are dead, including General Roundhouse Foreman C. B. Utter, his brother, William Utter, assistant foreman, and Electrician H. G. Reynolds, as the result of the explosion of a stationary boiler in the shops of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Hamlet, N. C., early to-day.

Except those named the other known dead are Charles Ledbetter, James Powers, William Ballentine, John Thompson, Edward Gilchrist, all colored, and one other, as yet unidentified.

Reaching the roundhouse shortly before 7 o'clock, Foreman Utter had been notified that the interior of one of the boilers was not working properly, and it was while making an examination of this that the explosion occurred, killing the three white men in the room and the negroes, who were in an adjoining room, washing up before leaving work. Not a person in the building escaped.

One part of the boiler was hurled through an eighteen-inch wall and landed 500 feet. The body of one of the negroes was found over 200 feet from the building. A part of the machine shops was demolished and several locomotives damaged. The electric light plant was destroyed.

Several officials of the Seaboard Air Line arrived at Hamlet to-night, with Master Mechanic Hisset, of Raleigh, and are taking steps to repair the damage.

DEMAND IS MADE FOR EXPLANATION

Public Wants to Know Why Mortimer Resigned St. Mark's Rectorship.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Philadelphia, December 28.—Prominent Episcopal clergymen, under the lead of the Rev. David A. Steele, rector of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, and the Rev. Thomas J. Garland, bishop suffragan of Pennsylvania, to-day united in a public demand that either the diatribe records which caused the sudden demand for Dr. Alfred Mortimer's resignation from the rectorship of St. Mark's fashionable church, be made public or that enough explanation be given to stop the wild conjectures of the public.

The chief actors in obtaining the diatribe records were a curate connected with St. Marks, whose resignation was demanded by Dr. Mortimer, and a former sexton whom Dr. Mortimer had antagonized.

The Rev. David M. Steele, D. D., said to-day:

"Not knowing what the case is, naturally I cannot speak learnedly of its significance. But being in ignorance seems to be the state of everyone in the matter. And the very mystery and secrecy of the affair is the thing that is doing the most harm. Someone should make some statement of fact and stop conjecturing."

"I can tell nothing of the case. Only three persons have a right to talk, Bishop Rhinelander, George Wharton Pepper and Dr. Mortimer. I thoroughly appreciate the position in which the public has been placed by the lack of confirmation in this case. Numerous rumors have been brought to my attention."

"I would certainly bring these to the attention of Bishop Rhinelander if he were in the city. I believe he would clear the mystery. He is at the bedside of his father-in-law in New York, and I don't think he will return to Philadelphia before Monday."

Statement Concerning Baltimore Convention Brings Answer From Flood.

INJUSTICE TO DELEGATION

Then Predicts Eight Years' Tenure for Next President and Causes Ovation.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Staunton, Va., December 28.—"Some Virginia people are troubled with inability to believe the Virginia Bill of Rights," said Governor Wilson to-night in his speech at the banquet at the Staunton Military Academy. This was in direct reference to the failure of his native State to support him in the Baltimore convention, and was easily the feature of Wilson's entire stay in the city of his birth.

He showed no ill temper in dealing with this subject, but it was apparent that he thought those who opposed him were hardly in sympathy with his conception of the spirit of the times.

The 250 people who heard him, mostly Virginians, understood his allusion and gave him the greatest cheering of his entire address.

"Some people," said Governor Wilson toward the conclusion of his remarks in response to the toast, "Our Next President," "were afraid of me. In Virginia, for instance, there was no enthusiasm for my nomination. One of these men at least is possibly here to-night. But since that time, in view of things I said after my nomination, they have changed their opinion. These things were exactly the same as what I said before I was nominated. From all of which I draw the simple conclusion that they did not read the things I said. I laid down nothing but the original doctrine as understood in American politics, and nowhere better understood than in Virginia."

Forget Bill of Rights.

"The trouble is that there are people in Virginia who have ceased to believe in the Virginia Bill of Rights. It is an extremely plain-spoken document, laying down nothing less irrelevant than the doctrine that where the people find that their methods are not adapted to the situation they have the unlimited right to change them."

"It seems that some folks thought there were obstacles in the way of the Bill of Rights. Now I have always believed in it and thought it meant just what it said. There has been no discovery of a new liberty; it was there all the time."

"I am not afraid of being regarded as a heretic, provided the people know the standards of orthodoxy."

Replying to Governor Wilson, Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Flood said:

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STATE PROUDER THAN EVER OF ITS ILLUSTRIOUS SON

Wilson Reveals Himself as Product of New Age.

SKIES SMILE ON HIS HOME-COMING

Staunton Rejoices in Successful Celebration in Honor of President-Elect—Byrd, Page, Willard, Montague and Others Seem to Stand in High Favor.

By ALEXANDER FORWARD.

Staunton, Va., December 28.—Since the tumult and the shouting have died and the captains and the patriots willing to accept public office have departed, there still stand out two thoughts—that Virginians are prouder than ever of the State's most distinguished son, and that Staunton has every reason to be proud of its jubilee.

The thousands who heard Woodrow Wilson's speech at Mary Baldwin Seminary this afternoon are pleased because in every sentence he revealed himself as the product of the new age, a product of the new age, a voice for the modern purpose: "to serve mankind in humanity and justice," to use his own words. They are fully convinced now that Virginia will have every reason to be satisfied with the latest addition to the long list of men she has given to the service of the nation.

Staunton is proud because its celebration was in every way successful. There was not a hitch. Nobody blundered. The home-coming of the next President was marked by simply dignity, by absolute good humor, by Virginia hospitality, by decorations and illuminations in the best of taste, and without exaggeration. The skies smiled on the day, which was warm and delightful. Everything happened just as it was planned, without trouble, and with much less excitement than had been expected by those in charge. The stars in their courses seemed to fight for the city of Wilson's birth.

Arrangements Perfect.

The informal reception in the manner where Wilson was born, fifty-six years ago to-day, the military and civic parade, the speeches at the seminary, the reception to Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Mann and the banquet to-night were all carried out to the delight of the visitors who took possession of the city, and to the pleasure of the central figure, whose home-coming caused it all. The little city was wonderfully successful, in the first place, in getting Governor Wilson at all. He turned down invitations from Richmond and from hundreds of other places to be present at celebrations in honor of his election. Of course, it was the accident of birth that made the difference, and Staunton took advantage of the accident.

Then it was remarkably successful in securing the presence of large detachments of cavalry and artillery forces of the United States Army. These commands, especially the mounted band, added a great deal to the parade.

Virginia Military Institute cadets, as usual, "atole the show."

A wit on the sidewalk tried the cynicism as they went past with the salutation, "Erin Go Bragh," and they fell for it by the score, stolid military faces yielding to a grin, and heads turning involuntarily to one side.

Another concession to the populace on the walk was secured by former Senator George B. Kewell of Rockingham, who was the most conspicuous figure among the proletariat. He shouted a shout to Colonel John Franklin Templeton, of Governor Mann's staff, and, gaining the attention of that man of most distinguished appearance, raised his hat. Colonel Templeton could not unbend and respond in kind.

After the parade a most excellent, plenty of local committees in top hats and broad smiles, plenty of State officials and leading lights in politics, plenty of bands "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee."

Object of Veneration.

In the midst of the great parade loomed up large the big banner, "Staunton, Va., Woodrow Wilson's birthplace," which played such a prominent part in the Baltimore convention. It was an object of veneration in Staunton.

Last of all in the procession came "Hill's Kyle," the horse whose claim to fame is that he was marched in the Cleveland celebration in 1892. The crowd looked at him with respect, recalling that very few men, let alone horses, have in recent times lived to see two Democratic Presidents in the flesh.

After the parade a most excellent, plenty of local committees in top hats and broad smiles, plenty of State officials and leading lights in politics, plenty of bands "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee."

The business of mankind is the service of humanity," he said. He said it all in terms of common understanding—"in terms of humanity."

"The United States has not hesitated to elect a native of Virginia to the presidency," he told them, and they appreciated it. "We have a new attitude toward the future."

"The only thing that makes a State great is the number of people it contributes to the public service."

There was no particular story to what he said. But no one heard it without being convinced of his earnestness and his patriotism, and the people seemed to want to shake hands with the visitor, and most of them did it. Governor Mann helped him. The pressure in the crowd was